

BIG U. S. FLEET FORCED TO PLAY SECOND FIDDLE

Officers at Vera Cruz Outranked
by the British.

HAVE NO ADMIRAL IN NAVY

Mexico Situation Calls Attention to
Policy by Which American Prestige
Is Sacrificed—Clash at Port
Narrowly Averted.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Mobilizing the Atlantic fleet off Vera Cruz has disclosed an astounding situation in the American navy, says James B. Wood in Chicago Daily News. With the largest fleet this nation has ever assembled for active service, one of the largest any nation has ever had in one port, its commanding rear admiral is outranked because of seniority by the British rear admiral, whose entire command has been from one to three small cruisers, representing not one-twentieth of the strength of the American battleships.

In the event of any united action Rear Admiral Craddock of the royal navy would command. Unless there should be special agreement between the British and United States governments the entire American naval forces would be under his orders.

Washington—by which is meant congress and the national administration, this and preceding ones—is responsible for the situation. With all its claims as a world power, with a \$130,000,000



Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow.

a year navy, including the largest superdreadnaughts of any nation, the American officers in foreign waters are usually outranked by those of other nations because America has neither admirals nor vice-admirals. Its highest rank is rear admiral, except the grade of admiral of the navy, which is held by George Dewey. His duties are seldom on sea, and the rank goes out when he goes.

In Mexico's waters the situation already has threatened serious consequences. Rear Admiral Craddock and Rear Admiral Fletcher were on the verge of friction at Vera Cruz, but the British government diplomatically advised Craddock to waive his rights of precedence.

Before the Mexican situation assumed its serious phases Great Britain, with customary alertness in affairs international, assured itself of having

the ranking officer among the navies of the world that might come here.

As soon as the United States Atlantic fleet started to assemble at Vera Cruz Admiral Craddock, in the West Indies, was ordered to proceed at all speed to this spot. As soon as he arrived on the cruiser Essex, flying a rear admiral's flag, he was the ranking officer in port. In case of any concerted move by the world powers he would have commanded, and Great Britain with its one cruiser—now the cruisers Berwick and Lancaster have joined the Essex—would have dominated the situation.

"Rather technical," says the layman. True, but in affairs of the sea and nations rules of precedence are strict. Consequences have been serious and far-reaching from a similar situation.

In the time of the Boxer uprising in China, when the allied powers landed their forces to restore order, it was believed that Captain McCalla, an American campaigner of long experience in China, would command. But Great Britain, with foresight in 1900, just as today, had hurried Vice-Admiral Seymour to the scene of action. He outranked the other officers. Great Britain wanted to dominate the situation. Vice-Admiral Seymour surprised everybody by going ashore and taking command himself. To the Chinese—from mandarin down to coolie—Great Britain was the ruling power. American naval officers on the Asiatic station say that the opinion formed then continues.

Among officers of the American navy whose duties take them on a continuous round of foreign capitals, there is constant embarrassment. Almost invariably the American trails after the British, German, Austrian, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Japanese, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, Turkish, Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean, Peruvian, Chinese.

All outrank him. All have vice-admirals and most of them full grade admirals. Foreign war vessels which come into Vera Cruz today salute the British colors first, steaming silently past the rows of American ships, some of them as large as all three "limeys," as the Britishers are called.

Native Mexico sees. Mexico also pays respect to the British. If America had admirals or even vice-admirals in command of its imposing fleets, the situation might be reversed.

In the Atlantic fleet along the east coast of Mexico, centered at Vera Cruz, are six rear admirals. All are of equal rank, but hold precedence according to the date of their promotion. The commanding organization, according to precedence among the rear admirals consequently is:

Charles J. Badger, commander-in-chief Atlantic fleet, March 8, 1911.

Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding special service squadron, September 14, 1911.

Frank F. Fletcher, commanding first division, October 17, 1911.

Frank E. Beatty, commanding third division, April 27, 1912.

Clifford J. Boush, commanding second division, March 26, 1913.

Henry T. Mayo, commanding fourth division, June 15, 1913.

In any American commercial organization of the magnitude of the Atlantic fleet there would be an ascending order of ranks, the officers diminishing in number as the rank ascends. In almost any other navy there would be an admiral in command of such a large fleet and two or more vice-admirals and rear admirals in command of each division.

The men in a division of a fleet outnumber those in a brigade of the army. A single ship compares to a regiment in men. In armament it equals three or four regiments of artillery. The smallest battleship has between 600 and 700 men. The entire Twenty-eighth regiment of infantry here has only 550 men. A dreadnaught has between 1,100 and 1,200 men. The Seventh—the largest regiment here—has not 1,000. A battleship is a city in itself—homes and workshops in which the population must be drilled

and, when occasion requires, turned out to fight.

A division consists of five battleships—one of which usually is docked for repairs—and when in fleet organization a varying number of auxiliary cruisers, gunboats, destroyers, colliers and other craft. A fleet of five divisions would be much larger than an army division.

A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army. A rear-admiral ranks with a major-general.

Rear Admiral Farragut after the Civil war was made an admiral. David Porter was made a vice-admiral and on Farragut's death succeeded to the full rank of admiral. The rank of admiral died with Porter.

Appointment of temporary admirals for command of fleets has been suggested. They would always be out-



Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo.

ranked by admirals of other nations, because of length of service, as political pressure would be strong to pass the honor around as rapidly as possible.

The result is that the great American navy, which has been built up to hold the nation in a place as a world power, is always at a tactical disadvantage when its commanding officers are forced into back seats by the officers of other nations.

FORTUNE NOT TO CHANGE HIM

Pittsburgh Professor, Now Worth Millions, Won't Quit Work in the Schoolroom.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Prof. E. M. Wollank of the chair of languages at the Pittsburgh Normal, who may be the richest schoolmaster in the United States, will stay in the schoolroom and work, despite his wealth.

Professor Wollank and his son will soon get a \$25,000,000 estate in Berlin. The estate is that of a great-uncle whose will provided that it go to the male descendants of the Wollank line after a certain time. The time has expired and the professor and his son, who is a banker at Delhi, La., are the only heirs.

The possession of at least twelve and a half million dollars will not mean the retirement of the professor, he asserts. He intends to stay in the schoolroom until age retires him. He couldn't be happy elsewhere, he says.

DRILL BORES SQUARE HOLES

Land of Steady Habits Produces Mechanical Novelty Formerly Regarded as Impossible.

New Haven, Conn. — Bridgeport's prominence as a commercial and manufacturing center has brought it still another line of manufacture, which will be commenced in a short time, the manufacture of rotating drills to bore square holes.

A few years ago even scientists would have said that it was absolutely impossible for a rotating tool to bore a true square hole, yet it has been done by the simplest sort of mechanism, which can be attached to any lathe or milling machine.

To describe the drill and its process is somewhat difficult in language adapted to the lay mind not especially versed in mechanical motions. The principle involved is that of moving a triangular shaped drill or cutter in a square master guide, or cam. For boring different sized holes it is necessary only to change the drill, as the master guide is adjustable.

by plutocratic philanthropists, purchased by politicians, researched by reformers, led about by lawyers, awed by authorities, exhorted by ecclesiastics, meddled with by ministers, explained by economists, and castigated by courts.—Life.

Certainly. "But you told me that this would be a paying investment," complained the customer, who had taken a flier. "It was," replied the broker. "But the customers did all the paying."

AMERICAN CAVALRYMEN AT VERA CRUZ



These competent looking horsemen are members of the Sixth cavalry, United States army, now stationed at Vera Cruz.

NO WATER IN WINE

Houston Defines the Question
What Constitutes Wine.

Secretary Promulgates Decision Defining the Liquor and Prohibiting Designation of Products Made From Pomace as Wine.

Washington. — Following a public hearing on the question of what constitutes wine, the secretary of agriculture, under date of June 12, 1914, has promulgated a wine decision which abrogates food inspection decisions 109 and 120, defines wine and prohibits the use of the name "wine" on products made by the addition of water to the juice, pomace or pulp of grapes.

The food inspection decision of June 12, which supersedes these former decisions, defines wine to be "the product



Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

of the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of fresh, sound, ripe grapes, with the usual cellar treatment."

This action is taken, in the language of the decision, because "the department of agriculture has concluded that gross deceptions have been practised under food inspection decision 120." Food inspection decision 120 formerly permitted certain classes of wine manufacturers to add water and sugar to the pomace or pulp of grapes from which the juice has been partially expressed, and then, after allowing the mixture to ferment, to call the beverage "pomace wine." Where sugar was added (after fermentation) for the purpose of sweetening, decision 120 required such wines to be characterized as "sweet pomace wines."

Food inspection decision 109, now abrogated, held that the addition of water or sugar to the must prior to fermentation was considered improper and that a product so treated should properly be called a "sugar wine" or labeled in such fashion as to indicate clearly that it was not made from the untreated grape must, but contained added sugar.

In view of the fact that the juice of grapes in many unfavorable grape-growing seasons is either too acid or too sweet to make wine, the new decision permits correction of the natural defects in grape musts and wines due to climatic or seasonal conditions by additions in unfavorable seasons as follows:

"In the case of excessive acidity, neutralizing agents which do not render wine injurious to health, such as neutral potassium tartrate or calcium carbonate.

"In the case of deficient acidity, tartaric acid.

"In the case of deficiency in saccharine matter, condensed grape must or a pure dry sugar.

"The foregoing definition does not apply to sweet wines made in accordance with Sweet Wine Fortification Act of June 7, 1906 (34 Stat. 215)."

The decision prohibits the addition

of any water to grape juice in making wine, and in cases where water is added to pomace of grapes the decision provides as follows:

"A product made from pomace, by the addition of water, with or without sugar or any other material whatever, is not entitled to be called wine. It is not permissible to designate such a product as 'pomace wine,' nor otherwise than as 'imitation wine.'"

The new decision becomes effective immediately for all wines prepared on or after June 12, 1914. Inasmuch as many wine makers have prepared previous vintages in accordance with the department's rules, as laid down in food inspection decisions 109 and 120, certain leeway will be allowed them with reference to such products actually manufactured prior to the adoption of the new decision. On this point the department of agriculture has issued the following statement:

"Proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act with respect to fermented beverages not prepared in conformity with this decision, but which, it is claimed, have been manufactured in good faith in compliance with either food inspection decision 109 or food inspection decision 120, will not be recommended by the department of agriculture prior to June 12, 1916, if it shall appear, upon investigation, that the articles with respect to which the claim is made were actually manufactured prior to the date of this decision and are labeled in conformity with either food inspection decision 109 or food inspection decision 120, as the case may be."

Prince of Wales Is Wealthy

Young Edward, Who Was Twenty on June 23, Will Get Estate in One Year.

London.—The prince of Wales, who was twenty years old on Tuesday, June 23, and who a year later will become the richest heir apparent in Europe, with the possible exception of the czarvitch, is still unengaged.

When he reaches his majority and comes into full control of the revenues from real estate and invested funds which are now being administered in



Prince of Wales.

trust for him young Edward will have an annual income of more than a million dollars. A large part of this will be from the duchy of Cornwall, which was settled upon him at the time of his father's accession.

Under the thrifty administration of Lord Revelstoke the rental of this estate has increased since King Edward's death from \$100,000 a year to \$180,000.

CHURCH STEEPLE HIS FORT

Insane Murderer, After Killing Farmer, Wife and Daughter, Defies Police From Height.

Budapest.—A mad murderer, August Tomsics, made an impregnable fortress out of the steeple of the village church at Hoesfany. Armed with a repeating rifle and 500 cartridges he took refuge in the steeple after killing a farmer and his wife and wounding their daughter.

Police tried to reach the criminal, but were repulsed with a fusillade which killed two and wounded 10 others.

A large force of police surrounded the church but their commander confessed he was helpless until Tomsics decided to surrender voluntarily or used up his ammunition.

A narrow stairway is the only approach to the steeple and whenever anybody has attempted to ascend it Tomsics has been able to force him quickly to descend again. He fired 200 of his 500 cartridges and, besides wounding a large number of persons destroyed the altar and pictures in the church.

Later he shouted from the steeple: "It is a good thing you let me sleep during the night. Now I have fresh strength. When my last cartridge is gone I will kill myself."

A heavy fusillade from the gendarme's rifles against Tomsics' refuge drew from him a volley which wounded five other men.

The parish priest of Hoesfany eventually proved more powerful than the rifles of the gendarmes and Tomsics yielded to the prayers of the clergyman.

and the accumulated revenues that will be turned over to his royal highness next year will be in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000.

In addition most of the annual allowance of \$260,000 granted the prince when George took the throne (to be increased to \$350,000 when he reaches his majority) has been saved and carefully invested.

Frugal Queen Mary has seen to it that young Wales should spend not a cent more than \$10,000 a year. The prince will also come into a large personal estate left him by King Edward when he is twenty-one.

PET DOG DOES "BRODIE" ACT

Drops Off Brooklyn Bridge Then Wags Tail in Appreciation of Rescue.

New York.—Having successfully duplicated "Steve" Brodie's leap from Brooklyn bridge, a large black water spaniel now awaits an owner in the barge office at the Battery.

The revenue cutter Guide, in charge of Captain Patterson, was passing under the bridge when the dog shot to the water off the cutter's bow.

Henry Ross, a deckhand, seized a boathook, caught it in the dog's heavy coat and pulled him on deck. The animal appeared to be stunned, but by the time the cutter reached the Battery he sat up and wagged his tail in appreciation of his rescue.

The dog, which has evidently been a family pet, as he went through many tricks without command from the men on the cutter, either jumped or was thrown from the bridge. There was no collar on him, nor is he marked in a manner which would lead to the discovery of his owner.

Aged Woman Elopes With Chauffeur.—Boston.—Mrs. W. Bowman, seventy, a wealthy widow, eloped with her Indian chauffeur, Robert Herman, twenty-one, a Carliste graduate. The bride has two married daughters, one forty-one, the other thirty-two.

Girls Boast Many Names

Father, Mother, Callers, Servants, All Have Own Designation for Chinese Young Women.

Detroit.—A Chinese girl does not start life with one name and bear it with her for the rest of her days, as does the member of a Christian family. A fond father will call his baby girl his "Moonbeam," while his son goes under the designation of a "Phoenix," says the Detroit Times. When she begins to run about her mother probably knows her as a "Little Sister." Callers address her as "Little Daughter of the House," and strangers and servants show their respect in the use of "Little Miss."

The Chinese word for an orchid is conveyed by Lan. Girls of many types are all compared to the Queen of Flowers, but they are equally diversified in tastes and occupations, so they are distinguished by words of two syllables, the latter of which is "lan." A Chinese proverb signifies "the words uttered from a heart full of sympathy

have the fragrance of the orchid." As the flower ranks so high in the opinion of the people, it would be difficult to find a sweeter name for a girl.

A "Shy Flower" or a "Sweet Blossom" is a favorite appellation, and the girls' families and friends know them by such fanciful words as Pure Heart, Peace and Modesty coupled with Industry, Faith, Truth or some of the other virtues expected of the women of that Eastern land. Truth, for instance, is sometimes taken as the basis of names, and, with an adjective, becomes a key to the character of the individual to whom it is given. Wangpan is a girl who does not possess a brother, but one who wishes she had one. If a son is born into the family her name is changed at once, and she becomes the girl who has a brother.

Woman Walks in Sleep.—Yonkers, N. Y.—While asleep, Mrs. Chester Parlow walked out of her home in a nightgown and was found half a mile away by her husband.

Persian Temple Coming to America.

L. Kevorkian, a noted Persian excavator, who controls a concession for excavating buried Persian cities south of Teheran, is going to New York with 200 or 300 pieces of Persian pottery, said to be from 2,000 to 5,000 years old.

He will also take a remarkable praying temple, which is said to be 2,000 years old. It will be shipped in three sections.

All the pieces are wonderfully enameled. There are two small pieces

and one small pot eight inches high, which are valued at \$80,000. Another piece is an urn which is said to be worth \$60,000.

Mr. Kevorkian says the collection is the result of excavations in the past two years and that he intends to exhibit it in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

A Beatitude.

Blessed are the poor in pocket, for they shall be practised upon by physicians, sliced by surgeons, patronized